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On November 30th, Mr. Carl H. Milam left the position of Secretary and State Organizer of the Public Library Commission, to become Director of the Public Library at Birmingham, Ala. He is succeeded for the present by Miss Carrie E. Scott. In his more than four years' service with the Commission, Mr. Milam has shown himself a most energetic and resourceful official; and he leaves the position with the best wishes of everybody connected with the Commission, as well as of all connected with the library interests of the State. His new position is one that presents a fine field for his talents, and his many friends feel confident that he will make an equally admirable record in it.

Are you a good house-keeper? A former president of the American Library Association once said that if he were to choose a librarian, he would wish to see her top bureau drawer before making the appointment. Do you realize what an important advertisement good library house-keeping is? The librarian eagerly

purchases books on business efficiency, motion study, and shop management that the factories, shops, and business concerns in her community may rank among the first of their kind. Why not read the books, too? Set the example in the library and your neighbors will get the habit.

Are your shelves arranged every day that the books may stand in their proper place and that the rags and tags and unsightly ones may be removed to the mending shelves or bindery? If your books stand in straight, even rows, flush with the shelves, the patrons have a feeling of respect for them that they do not have for books resting on their sides in uneven, ragged rows. The matter of shifting books is an important one, easily neglected. First consider the wear and tear on your books when shelves become crowded, then consider the effect on the patron in his desperate effort to wedge one out. A beautiful interior may be completely marred by careless shelf arrangement. Too few or too many books on a shelf are as much of an offense to the eyes as are too few or too many flowers in a room.

The shelf-list, the catalog, and clipping files should be carefully revised frequently, assuming that the cards and file were accurately and neatly made in the beginning. The patron may not know whether the library in his town is accessioned and cataloged according to standard up-to-date methods, but he does know quick, intelligent service when he receives it, and this can only be rendered when the files are in good order.

The librarian need not imitate the grocery clerk in putting her thumbs on the desk or setting her arms akimbo to suggest a brisk businesslike air of "at your service, ma'm," but a combination of good housekeeping, a cheerful smile and a pleasing, agreeable manner will not only be a good advertising scheme that

costs the library nothing and bring in big returns, but saves the price of the "Welcome" sign above the desk.

If you want to borrow a book from the loan collection of a big book store, you can get it by giving your name. No questions asked.

If you want to buy something at a department store and have it charged until the first of the month, you are asked if you have an account elsewhere, or for a reference. Frequently, you can avoid even that questioning if you will identify yourself by a letter and the city directory.

But if you want to borrow a book from the public library, some librarians will make you go out and get a taxpayer or property owner to sign your card and guarantee that you will not steal the books you borrow. To be sure, the rules that require a guarantor and other similar rules have always been made with good intentions, but, as the public sometimes thinks, with the aim of keeping the books from the people. But is it not reasonable to suppose that our good intentions may have led us astray when we find our library rules so much more restricted than are those of business concerns?

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Logan Esarey, Secretary of the Indiana Historical Survey, addressing the Indiana Library Association, spoke, in part, as follows:

"While the West is now taking the lead in many ways, in political development, in authorship, in social welfare and in the production of wealth, its history in comparison remains a nullity. At best, the West is but a foot-note historically to New England. The author of our present state school history was kind enough to mention the state by name once and that in a modest foot-note where he says that Indiana and a number of other states were admitted into the Union. It is reported that when a great historian now working on a comprehensive history of the United States was cautioned about his perspective in passing over western history so lightly, he replied impatiently: 'There is no history of the United States outside of New England.' In a certain

sense, in a very real sense, he was right. Not that the men of the West have made no history, but that it has not been preserved, or having been preserved, is now scattered in hundreds of small collections over the country, or in the great capitals of Europe and Canada. Only a few of these sources have been edited or published or even made accessible to the investigator. I would not undertake to establish the date of the first settlement in Indiana without at least a year's investigation, which would necessarily take me to St. Louis, New Orleans, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, London, Paris, Albany, and Washington. Any high school student could write a lengthy biography of Caesar, but he would be a brave historian who would undertake to write a ten-page article on our first governor. It is not entirely because of prejudice that New Englanders failed to include any adequate account of the West in their histories of the United States. The New Englander is practical and constructs his numerous volumes with handy fabrics rather than go so far afield for such doubtful and stubborn materials as the West affords. The eastern historians control the market for historical literature. In our libraries and in our schools their volumes occupy the front shelves. Go back to your libraries and see how completely the history shelves are monopolized by eastern authors.

"I quote from Dr. Alvord of Illinois University, himself born and trained in Massachusetts: 'The planting of Boonsboro in Kentucky or of Marietta in Ohio is of equal importance to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth; and the occupation of the old Northwest by George Rogers Clark is not transcended in significance by the battle of Bunker Hill!'

"The task of bringing the West to a par with the East in this regard is enormous and something more than occasional private enterprise is necessary.

"The public library is one of the many evidences of our socializing tendency in the present tardy reaction against the extreme individualism that has dominated the country since the time of the Revolution. The time is probably gone forever when the fine old gentlemen will retire into the privacies of their own private libraries and spend their declining years

with the choice spirits of the age. That would require too much dead capital. It is this consideration that has put public libraries in all our cities and towns and it is this which will keep them a permanent and increasingly important factor in our social life. But it is not this feature of the library that interests me just now. It is in another service which the library can render that I hope to enlist your interest and co-operation.

"This eager, heart-breaking race for money in which we are all indulging just now will some time come to an end. More and more as our society here in the West grows older and becomes more stationary, less migrant, we will turn our attention to ourselves and our surroundings. Most of us look on our present homes as places where we will camp temporarily until better financial opportunities induce us to move. In the mean time our principal interest in our surroundings is to make the most money possible out of them. Some time our home, our city, our country, our state will appear to us in a different light. They will take on an air of fixedness, of continuance, and we will come to regard them as places fit to be made permanent habitations, and the question will be not how poor a house or city we can get along with, but can we possibly build them better; not merely to clean up our town to keep out typhoid but to make it a place of beauty where one would choose to stay, like Florence of old or Verona, to be banished from which was worse than death. Then pictures of our fathers will go up in our ancestral homes. Portraits of ancient burgomasters, founders of cities, signers of constitutions, will adorn our city halls and libraries. Then our libraries, changed to palaces of art, homes of our ancestral selves, will come into their own. It is in the preparation for and anticipation of such a time that the Indiana Historical Survey is working.

"It was in the preparation for the National Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia that the first great interest was aroused in the West in the collection and preservation of historical materials. That event had the nature of an inquest on the nation. Each state was called upon to testify to its progress by the presentation of historical evidence. In our state the Department of Education took the survey.

Schools, churches, and other organizations contributed. Each newspaper in this state was asked to get out a special edition, giving not only its own history, but that of the city and county in which it was located. As a result of this interest a series of county atlases appeared in Indiana. A magnificent atlas of the state bearing date of the centennial year was the parent of all the county brood. This State Atlas is the best piece of work of its kind ever done in the State. The atlases were followed by a series of county histories ranging in value from reliable works of history to the flimsiest kind of excuses for fleching money from unwary persons flattered by seeing their own names or pictures in print. These county histories were succeeded by a series of what were called biographical histories, made up for the most part of data collected by sending circulars to well known people, almost all of whom were office-holders or politicians. These biographical histories were of no possible value whatever. Any man who paid the price had his biography inserted at so much a line, and so much for his portrait. They so completely outraged the good sense and patience of the people that few publishers could be found hardy enough to undertake any more such work during that generation. Only recently this graft has broken out again with even greater virulence, the price now being \$18.00 for two volumes instead of \$10.00 for one, the first volume being a copy of the older history and the latter a new batch of biographies at so much per. It is justice to say, however, in this connection, that a few of these county histories are meritorious works done by capable and conscientious men.

"Historical societies also proved inadequate.

"There are now few states in the Union that do not have a corps of skilled historians collecting, arranging and preserving their historical materials. Such states as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Wisconsin have published their records in a series of volumes. These states are leaders in making as well as in preserving history. All the states of the Central West except Indiana¹, now have trained historians paid by the state in charge

¹There is a Department of Indiana History and Archives, in the State Library, that is doing much to collect and preserve historical materials.—EDITOR.

of this work which in most cases is under the control of the State University. In Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan the foremost historians of the state are in charge of this work. In direct relation with this work is the fact that the most progressive state governments, the most progressive legislation, the best schools and farms in the country are in these states. Illinois is gathering up the material and writing the history of the southern part of our own state for us; Michigan, whose governor in company with the other commissioners of the State Historical Society, last week visited Notre Dame and South Bend in quest of historical materials, is writing for us that of the northern part of the state. Indiana stands out in ignoble contrast with these as the only one of the states of the Old Northwest that is utterly prodigal of her historical treasures. Every week sees the records of our people borne off to other states or destroyed outright. Less than a year ago one of the finest collections in the Ohio Valley went to a neighboring state as a gift while agents of Indiana were trying to buy it with a sack of peanuts. The last year has seen the destruction by fire of at least two old files of newspapers in the state. So far as I know there is only one newspaper in the state over 50 years old that claims to have a complete file. I have seen this but have not examined it carefully. A few—perhaps only one—complete sets of state and territorial laws exist in the state and it is only a question of a few years until all of them but one are gone. Volumes of our own territorial laws are worth \$100 apiece to other states, but nothing to us. Were it not for the generosity of our people in giving material to the public libraries, one could haul in a wheelbarrow all the materials collected.

"The trouble with the ordinary historical society is that it has neither home nor funds. It is within the power of the librarians of the state to supply them with both. Every library has a room where the persons interested in preserving local history could hold their regular meetings and, what is of vastly more importance, the library can and should become not only custodian but, in the name of the public, owners of all materials prepared or

collected by such societies. These two defects, lack of public ownership and lack of a reliable custodian, have rendered most of the work of the historical societies futile. That community is fortunate whose librarian, like Draper, Thwaites, Pool, or Winsor is able to direct the work of preservation."

Dr. Esarey here interrupted his discussion of the work that should be done by local libraries to tell what had been accomplished by the Indiana University through its graduate school.

Professors Woodburn and Harding, Doctors Shockley and Esarey constituted an organization, which, without money for purchase of historical material, has acquired by gift some two or three thousand volumes, two of which, one on "State Banks" and one on "Early Internal Improvements," have already been published by Dr. Esarey. Dr. Shockley has about completed a compilation of election statistics and Dr. Esarey a Newspaper Directory in which he hopes to give an account of every newspaper ever published in the state, the time it ran, its editors, its policy and politics and where its files may be found.

"The question at once arises, what of all the materials put forth daily by pen and press shall be preserved. First of all every library should preserve all the official reports, papers, and records, of local government not expressly provided for in some other way. In any case copies of all printed reports should be carefully filed: the mayor's annual report to the council, the clerk's report, the different reports of all the courts. Of all these, perhaps the most important are the annual reports of the managers of the various public utilities companies. The records of the common council or town trustees will be most valuable for the history of the town. In the city clerk's office at Vincennes are the records of the first meetings of the borough board of that place. They leave little in the dark concerning the early life of the village, its business and its citizens. How well other towns have preserved their early records I am unable to say, but where there is a public library with a fire proof building, there the blame will rest on the librarian if such records from now on are not preserved, and many of those of the past may

yet be gathered up. Indianapolis at present is in danger of losing many of her records, and unless some one with knowledge of the value of such things sees to their preservation her own centennial will find her mourning for her history. The preservation of this material is at present in the hands of the janitors of the public buildings. Some janitors attend to this with loving hands, but the accumulation of such material means increased work and I leave you to form your own conclusion as to the usual result. Not long ago, I am told, the janitor of one of the largest colleges of this state sold to a furniture dealer for wrapping paper two wagon loads of newspapers, almost the complete file, nearly 30 years, of the leading paper of that county. And to show the peculiar meanness of the act this was done after the paper had suspended and it was known that this was the only file in existence. The same library almost at the same time bought a car load of French Archives, beautifully bound in red leather. As I see the situation, there is no more important duty devolving on the librarian than the preservation of the city and county records of the community."

Dr. Esarey reported that every courthouse in the state was crowded with records, until in many cases, the officials were quite unable to care for them, and they are packed in confusion, under stairways, in basement, and attic. Many of these, such as those of the clerk's and recorder's offices, must necessarily remain in those offices for many years, but those of the other county offices, the treasurer, auditor, surveyor, sheriff, county superintendent, may, after twenty-five years, be safely stored in permanent fireproof vaults in the city library. Here they will be out of the way of vandals, mice, moth, damp and fire, the latter of which has destroyed many of our court houses in the last century."

Dr. Esarey was of the opinion that "when society comes to require at our hands the results of the thousands of dollars that are being poured into our libraries, and we point them to the rows of worn, rebound, out-of-date fiction that in many places pass for a library, there will be a reckoning," and he urged libraries to justify their existence by collecting

material of permanent value, and cited the libraries of Oxford, of the Vatican, of the British Museum, which are famous because in them lies the priceless history of civilization.

In regard to the reliability of historical material, the speaker said that newspapers were for the most part honest, that in general they were more frank in correction of their mistakes than was the average individual, and that men writing for publication were usually more accurate than in their private correspondence, when they are more given to flattery, though the private correspondence of public men was certainly to be preserved whenever a library could rescue it.

The Indiana Survey's first and most important work is the preservation of material. It cannot succeed in this, if libraries do not co-operate.

In addition, it plans a publication on the "Archives of the State"—the leading state papers, reports, proclamations, platforms, and statistics, and a history of the people as expressed in their daily activities.

They expect in this connection to make a record of every church ever organized in the state, the name of each one of its pastors, and all other interesting and significant facts concerning congregation, church and pastors. A like survey of every school, district and city, parochial and private, every academy, seminary, business college, normal school, college and university, is to be undertaken. Surveys of farming, transportation, banking, mining and of all other leading forms of activity are to be made. From these, accurate histories of Indiana may be written.

"We have a surplus of so-called Indiana histories at present, as unreliable as they are numerous, and I am sorry to say quite a number more of the same worthless kind are on the way."

Note.—There is a very large amount of truth in Mr. Esarey's statements, but it is a trifle unfortunate that he shows the characteristic zeal of a new religious convert, who has just awakened to the wickedness of the world, and feels the full burden of removing it; overlooking the efforts of previous saints in the same direction. However, there is no more danger of saying too much about Indiana's

neglect of history than there is of saying too much about the wickedness of the world; and we are glad to place Mr. Esarey's remarks where they may reach some who need a violent stimulant.

A word of caution should be added, however, in regard to local histories, and biographical collections. Whatever faults these may have, they have the important quality of preserving a vast amount of local history that would otherwise have been lost, and of making it available to students. An example of their use may be seen in the annotation of "The Executive Journal of Indiana Territory," (Vol. 3, No. 3, Ind. Hist. Soc. Publications). The chief legitimate criticism of such publications is the flattering character of the biographical sketches, but this is no more marked than in the ordinary obituary notice. But they do contain much essential information that the historian needs, and he should be able to separate the wheat from the chaff. Moreover, Mr. Esarey's tendency is to write history with a club instead of a pen, and before indulging in wholesale denunciation, one may well ponder Joaquin Miller's lines:

"In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line
Between the two, where God has not."

In other words, we should remember that "there is a great deal of human nature in man," and that we are all cut from the same cloth. But, aside from that, every library should collect and preserve every scrap of local history it can get, good, bad, or indifferent.

J. P. D.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND THE LOCAL LIBRARIES.

Professor William A. Rawles of Indiana University, speaking before the Indiana Library Association on the above subject, after recounting some of the changing economic and social conditions through which the people of the United States are passing, said:

"In America the task of the nineteenth century was the subduing of a continent—the

bringing of the soil under cultivation, the opening of mines and quarries, the construction of highways, the binding of distant states together with rails of steel. The mission of the twentieth century must be the conservation of resources, of life and health and a readjustment of our social relations.

"Already we have evidence of this movement in our educational institutions. We are beginning to recast our common schools, our high schools and our colleges to meet the new demands. In the performance of this difficult task of readjustment, the university should be an important factor. A glance at the history of our institutions of higher learning will show that even before changes were contemplated in the common schools, efforts were being made to adapt the universities to the newer needs of the people.

"In 1824 the State Seminary was opened. There was one instructor—the president. The curriculum consisted of two subjects—Latin and Greek. The State Seminary was converted into the Indiana College in 1828. The faculty was increased to three, and the curriculum was broadened by adding courses in composition in English and Latin, in mathematics, short courses in physics, astronomy, mathematical and physical geography, moral and mental philosophy, evidences of Christianity, English classics, logic, political economy, and the constitution of the United States. This was the type of the early college in America.

"In 1868 Ezra Cornell founded a university in which he wished that an opportunity should be given to any one to learn anything.

"But it was left to Wisconsin to show the possibilities of the greater university by offering to 'teach anybody anything, anywhere.'

"The functions of the democratic university of the twentieth century are expanding to meet the new needs of the new times. These functions are three-fold. The prime function of the university is still the instruction and training of those students who gather in its halls and come under its immediate influence to develop power and culture and character.

"The second function is investigating—research—the discovery of new truth and the application of it to both old and new conditions and methods. While there are many places where research is conducted, the uni-

versity is especially adapted to serve the community in this way.

"The third function of the university is the wide diffusion of knowledge among the people of every city, village, and rural community—the rendering of service to all the people. No social or economic reform can be more than an abstract proposition until it comes with convincing power into the minds and hearts and lives of the people. The truth must be seen and felt by the people as it is seen and felt by the prophet. It is the duty of the university to help in the wider dissemination of truth.

"In our two state universities there are less than 5,000 students. In the State of Indiana with its 3,000,000 inhabitants there are 500,000 people between the ages of 16 and 25, and 600,000 more between the ages of 25 and 40. Hundreds and thousands of these are capable and ambitious, but for most of them the path of progress from the common schools to the university is closed. It is not sufficient for us to say the way is open if they but choose to follow it. A hundred influences beyond their control limit the freedom of choice. It is not for us to chide or rebuke them because of harsh economic conditions or because of their earlier mistakes or because of the shortsightedness of parents. It is more becoming in us to recognize the actual conditions and reach out a sympathetic hand of helpfulness. Many of them have a heavy sense of incompleteness; many of them have a ceaseless yearning for more knowledge, greater power, greater efficiency, truer culture. Realizing the inadequacy of the materialistic life, they hunger for the idealism which the university can give in some measure. When the university understands the heartfelt aspirations of the people, she can no longer claim to be fulfilling her high mission unless she recognizes her full obligation and utilizes every available resource in discharging that obligation. It is not only possible but obligatory for her, without sacrificing standards of scholarship, devotion to pure science, appreciation of the classics, to satisfy this spiritual and intellectual hunger of the thousands of young and old. This is but a part of the educational aspect of that expanding democratic movement which is sweep-

ing over the earth and even to the doors of the Orient.

"Evidence of the existence of an urgent demand for instruction by means of correspondence study is found in the remarkable expansion of the private correspondence schools. One correspondence school published a list of students who had completed in 1907 at least one course. There are enumerated in this list more than 3,000 persons residing in Indiana. When the large percentage of lapses is taken into account, it is a safe estimate to say that over \$300,000 per year is paid by people in Indiana to one school alone. Does it not seem rational to ask the State University to undertake such part of this work as it can do efficiently. The private school is a pecuniary enterprise. The State University is an educational institution, desiring to extend its influence into every city and hamlet of the Commonwealth.

The Method of Extension Work.

"University extension originated in England during the latter part of the nineteenth century. It is one phase of the continued attempt to bring the methods of university education 'into harmony with the needs of a democratic age.' It is defined as an 'organized effort to bring the university to the people when the people cannot come to the university.'

Instruction by Lecture.

"In the beginning of Extension Work in the United States, the English method; i. e., instructed by means of popular lectures, was followed almost exclusively. This method is still used and has its proper place. The lectures are usually given in courses of six addresses on one subject and by the same person. A syllabus is usually furnished each student with instructions for collateral reading. Often the lecture is preceded or followed by a conference between the lecturer and those students who are especially interested in the course. In addition, papers and reports are sometimes prepared. Generally, university credit is given after the passing of an examination on the completed work.

Correspondence Study.

"More satisfactory results have come from the use of the correspondence study. The stu-

dent pursues a course of study in his own home under the direction of an instructor in the university, who makes the assignments, offers suggestions as to methods of study and preparation, and submits lists of questions to be answered by the student. After completion of one lesson, the student sends in his lesson sheet. This is returned to him by the instructor with whatever corrections, explanations, and suggestions may seem proper. The asking of questions in regard to specific points is encouraged. To obtain credit towards a degree, the passing of a satisfactory examination is necessary. The work offered in such courses covers a wide field from elementary studies to those of regular university grade.

Debating and Public Discussion.

"Another way of extending the influence of the university is by encouraging and directing debating and public discussion. The university should stand for an alert, virile, and intelligent electorate. A stagnant, self-satisfied body of electors will insure a low plane of social and political ideals, and the plane of political attainment will be correspondingly low. Public debating and discussion tend to stimulate thought and action respecting the duties of citizenship. They offer also an opportunity for intellectual training and discipline. The university is in a position to direct such debating and discussion along lines which will not only benefit the individuals, but will elevate the political tone of the community. This department of university extension prepares bulletins on special topics of current interest, giving references on both sides of the question; collects and maintains a loan library of books, periodicals, pamphlets, and clippings; and loans package libraries to schools, clubs, civic leagues, and town councils. Assistance is offered to women's clubs in the preparation of programs by furnishing lists of topics with references to books and periodicals.

General Information and Welfare.

"More fully the people are coming to recognize the university as the source of information upon many topics. Likewise university authorities are comprehending more fully their obligations in this respect. Several universities have established bureaus or departments

which serve as 'clearing houses through which all reasonable inquiries of the people of the state may receive consideration.' Information may be furnished upon matters relating to food, hygiene, and sanitation, to discoveries affecting the prevention and cure of diseases, to economic, political, social, and ethical questions, to the problems of general and special education, to conservation of resources, to manufacturing and commercial conditions, to municipal problems, to the aesthetic requirements of life in country and in city, to home furnishing and decoration, to music and art.

"The professor of fine arts has prepared a small exhibit of pictures—original works of art and reproductions of famous masterpieces belonging to the university to be loaned to high schools and libraries. Along with the exhibit is sent a set of books and pamphlets containing directions for hanging, notes on the purpose and meaning of art, and explanatory comments. This department is also collecting a list of lantern slides which may be loaned to clubs which are studying art."

The share of the Local Library in Extension Work.

Professor Rawles then sketched a plan for correlating the work of the local library with that of the university. He suggested first, lectures, since an auditorium is usually part of the library building. Sometimes a library possesses a number of excellent books on a subject of much value and general interest, but the books are dead stock. A lecture on the subject might inspire such interest that the books would be in great demand.

Again, although the library cannot furnish the highly specialized text books sometimes needed by correspondence classes, yet reference books of more or less general interest used in connection with courses in history, literature, economics, etc., might well be furnished by the library, whenever due consideration for other demands permitted.

A sympathetic librarian knows her patrons, and she may sometimes be able to show to some one who has manifested an intense interest in a subject, the advantages of a more intensive study, through correspondence under guidance of a trained teacher.

For the encouragement of debating and pub-

lie discussions in clubs, town-meetings, high schools and rural communities, the library can furnish standard works in economics, sociology, political science and history, and subscribe to magazines such as the Outlook, Independent, Review of Reviews, World's Work, and Survey.

So valuable does Professor Rawles consider these discussions that since August he has kept a man in the field who has organized at different places some 500 civic clubs.

Women are seeking more light on economic, social, and political questions, especially through their clubs. They are usually ardent supporters of the libraries and their wants are entitled to respectful consideration.

Finally the university stands ready to help by answering requests for information on specific points. Professor Rawles recalled answering very recently a man who wanted an analysis of a clay bank on his farm, another who wished to know if a certain preparation for cleaning silver injured the articles, a woman who asked for an outline of one of the well-known English novels, and a perplexed Bible teacher who wanted to know about the historicity of Genesis.

The extension department will furnish libraries with information which is desired by their patrons, where the resources of the local library are insufficient. In closing, the speaker again reminded us that "A library must have life, and a librarian must inspire that life," and pictured for us the inspiring vision of the democratized university and the democratized library working together to hasten the social adjustment.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

President, Ethel F. McCollough, librarian, public library, Evansville, Ind.
Vice-President, Henriette I. Scranton, librarian, public library, Elwood, Ind.
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A. L. A. Alternate representative, W. M. Hepburn, librarian, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Executive Board.

The officers and Louis J. Bailey, librarian, public library, Gary, Ind.

Report of Annual Meeting.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association held at Marion, October 15-17, was a very enjoyable one. Eighty-two persons registered. The addresses were all well worth hearing, the library folk at Marion hospitable, the hotel comfortable, and the service good. The only thing lacking was the presence of some of the older members.

Mr. G. A. H. Schideler gave the address of welcome.

The character of the president's address on "The social function of the public library," may be judged from the following paragraph:

President's Address.

"The dominant function of the library is education. Its dominant method is to allow free choice in a wisely selected range of activities. As an institution it is inherently democratic, meeting each individual on a level with his development. Its efficiency is limited only by the power of recorded thought to benefit mankind. Its object is to enable the present to base its practical work on the accumulated experience of the past, to make its civic life richer and nobler because of recorded trials, failures and successes, and to bring into the interests of the people, the objects of art, the works of literature, the expressions of spiritual vision and the interpretations of the values of existence that noble minds have conceived and given to all as a heritage. Its practical problem is the increase of the reading habit and the bettering of the quality of the matter read. To accomplish this end, it must first select carefully and wisely all the material with which the library is to work; it must select the means best suited to its community and constituency to create or to arouse the desire for a better quality of reading; and lastly, it must co-operate to the greatest extent possible with every agency working for the progress and uplift of the community."

This address will be printed in full in "Public Libraries."

Book Symposium.

As was fitting at a meeting of librarians, the rest of the first day's program was devoted to discussions of books and "The ministry of books."

Since several who had been expected to take part in the book symposium, prepared under the direction of Miss Annette Clark, were unable to be present, some changes were necessitated in that part of the program. Mr. W. E. Jenkins of Indiana University, talked inspiringly on "Modern drama." As Crawfordsville is the Montgomery portrayed in "Otherwise Phyllis," Miss Beck, librarian of the public library there, told the story of that book. Miss Gertrude Thiebaud of Peru, gave suggestions about the various folk who might enjoy certain delightful essayists, Nicholson, Repplier, and others; Miss Alice D. Stevens of Logansport, reviewed Schirmacher's "Modern woman's rights movement" and Martin's "Unrest of women"; Miss Weimer of Muncie, Olcott's "Children's reading"; Miss Idabelle Ford of Kokomo, "V. V's eyes"; Miss Mayme Snipes of Plainfield, "Zone Policeman, 88"; and Miss Mildred Gottlieb of Gary, "The inside of the cup."

The Ministry of Books.

Mr. Charles Pierce Burton of Gary, has summarized his address on "The ministry of books to children" as follows:

"The most important thing in the world is the child. It makes comparatively little difference what book of fiction the adult reads. The ministry of books to children is all important. In the writing of my *Bob's Hill Stories*, I found to my surprise that practically all of my inspiration was coming from four or five years of my early boyhood. If the impressions of a boy during those years can color his whole after life, how important that he should receive the right impressions, both through books and through actual experience.

"A book in order to bring to a boy the right impressions should be true, for it is through his book that the boy first comes in touch with the larger world surrounding him. That is, it should be true to life, true to boy life and the boy's point of view. Yet, of so little consequence have we regarded the boy that we

put into his hands at his most impressionable age, all kinds of trash, without truth, without literary merit, and often giving out impressions which are actually harmful. The world is to be congratulated that at last we are working up to the importance of the child and that authors of ability and concern are beginning to appreciate the importance of producing suitable literature for the young.

"A book in its ministry to the child not only should be true and leave the right impressions at the impressionable age, it should stimulate the imagination, which is the creative force in human progress. In the early days of boyhood when the herding instinct is strong upon him, the boy needs stories of adventure which not only are true in that little world of imagination all his own, but will lead him unconsciously toward a proper conception of the outer world. They should stimulate the imagination and give him a broader outlook in life. Then in addition to this if the book can stimulate his appreciation of humor and direct it into more refined channels, it will be doing a real work of service. Here is where most boys' books fall short. They are utterly lacking in humor.

"Too often the task of providing literature for children, more particularly for boys, is left to second and third rate writers. What we need is the help of genius, more first rate writers, who are willing to do something for the younger generations. The rewards may not be great in money but what greater reward can there be than the tribute paid by children to James Whitcomb Riley the other day. In what greater service can genius engage than in the creation of books which shall direct human life at its most impressionable period, filling developing minds with the right images and inspirations at the right time."

In the absence of Mr. Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, who was to have spoken on "The ministry of books to workingmen," Miss Winifred Tier of that city, told of their reading room for the railroad employes and of the remarkable use made of it. She dwelt especially upon the work of the member of the library board, who had proposed the room and who had gone about the shops again and again, urging the men to make use of the room and of the books provided for them.

Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian, preferred to use the word cultivation rather than culture in his discussion of "The ministry of books for culture," because the meaning of cultivation is more clearly understood, it being the term used for the processes of plowing, harrowing, and sowing as they are carried on in the fields. These things are done that the land may bring forth fruit. Culture means exactly the same when applied to the mind that it does when applied to the fields.

Senator Shively was unable to be present; but we listened to a talk by A. G. Highley, superintendent of schools, who suggested that public library books were often kept from the people by the lack of a sufficient number of deposit stations and unduly hedged about by the interposition of the card catalog; and to one from Rev. Hugh T. Gary, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Marion, who spoke further on the value of books. Miss Alice Goldthwaite described enthusiastically the opening of a recreation center at one of the school buildings and told how much Miss Edith C. Baldwin, the librarian of the Marion Public Library, had contributed to the success of her books and her stories for the children.

At the close of the program we were served with refreshments by the members of the library board, and had opportunity for visiting with each other and for seeing the interesting curios in the museum, and the beautiful paintings in the picture gallery.

Business Session, Thursday.

At the business meeting, on Thursday morning, the report of the Treasurer was heard, the Auditing Committee reported that the books were well and correctly kept, and the following report was read from the Committee on District Meetings:

Report of the Committee on District Meetings.

The Committee on District Meetings recommends that the I. L. A. give its attention next year at district meetings and everywhere to "Efficiency in library administration." "Let us study all our processes and find out whether we are wasting much time and money on things of small importance, whether we are doing some things that are absolutely unnecessary and failing to do others that would bring large results, whether we are buying

economically, managing properly, keeping accurate and businesslike accounts, and, above all, whether we are 'selling our library service' in large quantities and at a profit to all the community."

CARL H. MILAM.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, a copy of which had been previously sent to the members, was adopted after a short discussion. It is to be inserted after section 7 and the sections formerly numbered 8-13 will be numbered 9-14. It reads as follows:

"Section 8. The Board together with the Secretary of the Public Library Commission, shall constitute a committee on District meetings. This committee shall divide the state into districts, appoint district secretaries and supervise the district meetings, at least one of which shall be held in each district annually. It shall secure reports from the district secretaries after each meeting and shall make annual reports to the association."

Affiliation with the A. L. A.

A letter from Secretary Utley of the American Library Association announced the plan of affiliating the national and state associations. "A state association . . . having a membership of not less than 15 members may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be five dollars for each association, having a membership of fifty or less, and 10 cents per additional capita where membership is above that number."

The proposal was accepted; the Nominating Committee was instructed to name an alternate when they reported the nominations for officers and the Executive Board instructed to consider whether this should be incorporated in the constitution.

Legal Qualifications for Librarians.

The Indiana Library Association has more than once expressed the opinion that the time for legislation on the fixing the minimum of educational qualifications and a minimum wage for librarians, had not yet come; but, having

learned that there was a movement on foot to try to secure legislation on the subject next year, the association adopted a motion providing that the president appoint a committee of three, of which committee Mr. W. E. Jenkins of Indiana University Library, should be chairman, to extend the investigations of the Committee on the Qualifications of Librarians on whose report the former actions were based, and to report whether conditions had changed sufficiently to make such legislation advisable now.

At the close of the business session, the association submitted gracefully to having a picture taken, and then enjoyed a ride through the sunshine to the Soldiers' Home and the Normal Institute, where their libraries were visited.

The Library and State Agencies.

In the afternoon, under the general topic, "The library and state agencies," we heard inspiring addresses from men who are doing work very closely related to our own; it was as if they took us up onto a mountain top and showed us some of the outlying kingdoms of library work.

After they had spoken, a motion made by Mr. Cunningham, and seconded by Mr. Milam, instructed the Secretary to procure synopses of the addresses for the "Library Occurrent."

Professord Frank G. Bates of Indiana University, who is also a member of the staff of the Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information, described with some degree of fullness the work of that bureau, which was established to furnish information to members of the general assembly. The newly elected member comes to Indianapolis, having known perhaps for sixty busy days that he will be expected to pass judgment on a flood of bills requiring technical knowledge; he must do committee work, which also calls for technical knowledge, and he is interested also in a number of bills relating to matters personally important to himself and his constituents.

The Legislative Reference Bureau is ready to furnish him the information, not in the form of an immense pile of books from which he must dig it out, but classified, and condensed as it is found in the latest pamphlet and magazine. It will give him copies of sim-

ilar laws or bills that have been proposed in other states, or tell him why his scheme has failed elsewhere. Various state boards also appeal to the bureau for the same sort of technical information, and recently Indiana has again followed the lead of Wisconsin and extended the work of its Legislative Reference Bureau so that it may be consulted by the officers of the various municipalities. Professor Bates mentioned among other calls that have come to it recently, one for a model ordinance on the renumbering of houses, and another for a scheme of boulevard lighting.

Every library should have copies of the statutes of the state, of city ordinances, reports of officials and material on matters occupying the attention of the city council.

If the city ordinances are not printed in pamphlet form, they should be clipped from copies of the town papers copies other than the filing copy. Much material on municipal questions can be attained from the numerous organizations that are studying those questions.

When collected, the material should be made easily accessible, unnecessary red tape cut off, and it should be abundantly advertised. Calls for additional information should be sent to the bureau, persons should be advised of the librarian's willingness to write such letters, and information about local matters should be given to the bureau.

Mr. Logan Esarey, who followed Professor Bates, spoke on, "What the Indiana Historical Survey is trying to do." This address is printed elsewhere in this number.

"University extension and the local libraries" was the subject of an address by Professor William A. Rawles, of Indiana University. A summary of this address is printed elsewhere in this number.

The Library and Industrial Education.

Mr. John A. Lapp, head of the Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information, speaking on "the opportunity of the library in industrial education" said in part that the movement toward industrial education was simply another movement toward the democratization of education; that the people of the United States had slowly realized that their boasted free schools were only giving an un-

satisfactory training and giving it to only about ten per cent. of those who needed education.

He recommended that each library should find out exactly what is wanted by the men and boys who are following a certain trade, illustrating his point by the story of the Boston Public Library which asked the master plumbers, what one thing was most needed by their apprentices. When it was learned that the boys needed to know how to read blue prints, a study class for the reading of blue prints was established.

In the way of vocational guidance a library should furnish definite information about the requirements, advantages and emoluments of each trade and calling, practiced in the town. It should not furnish this by purchasing an extensive set of books, but by clippings and statements of persons who follow those callings in that particular town, because no matter what the state may do—the question of vocation for perhaps ninety per cent. of the young folks will be settled by the industries of that town.

For the same reason, as well as because they set forth a very important part of the history of the town, the library should also collect every trade catalog, every bit of biographical material, every transient publication descriptive of the town.

Indiana Centennial Building.

Mr. Demarchus C. Brown called the attention of librarians to the vital necessity of such a centennial building and the unfortunate condition in which the matter stands. At present the State Museum has twice as much material as it can display; the State Library has almost reached its limit in its present quarters, and the state offices are greatly crowded.

By an act of the recent legislature, the question was referred to the people, and it was put in a form which will make it peculiarly difficult to secure the necessary number of votes, for the voter is asked to say whether the state shall appropriate \$2,000,000 for the erection of a memorial building. Mr. Brown asked librarians to be on the alert to disseminate information about the necessity for such a building.

Publicity Exhibit.

On Thursday evening, the topic was Publicity as a Library Problem. The publicity committee had arranged a considerable display of bulletins, for use in libraries and other places; lists of books arranged for book marks and folders; advertisements of lectures given under the auspices of libraries; and most important of all newspaper articles, including advertisements, which had been paid for, which had appeared in various Indiana papers this year.

Selling a Library Service.

The principal address, later characterized by Mr. Milam as the most important message that had been brought to the association since he had been a member, was made by Mr. Merle Sidener, publicity counsel, chairman of the Publicity Division of the Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, and formerly city editor of the "Indianapolis Star," who said:

Some years ago merchants solicited trade on the ground that the price of their goods was low; later they gradually learned to emphasize not the price but the quality of their wares; now men in every line of business are talking service, and the man who does not offer some form of service is the exception. Libraries are learning the lesson also. Formerly very few libraries took their books to the people; already the majority of public libraries take their books in some measure to their patrons.

The day is not far distant when the library, the church and the government will all advertise, will all purchase space and use it for the right purpose.

A business man with a commodity to sell, makes an analysis, first of his business, second of his market, third of the means of distribution. A business man says that his product is useless if it brings in no money; a librarian who looks far enough ahead will find it possible to estimate the value of his stock in terms of money.

In certain ways the librarian has an easier problem than the merchant. She does not ask her customer for money; she has only to make him want what she has to dispense. It is easier also because there is no question of quality. On the other hand, she must sell over

the counter—a more difficult matter than if the goods were offered in the home.

When a merchant comes to figure on his market he knows that only a part of a community will use the products; the librarian has no competition. The librarian then, must work intensively; she must plan to reach every possible person. It will be of advantage for her to set down on paper all classes of people who might use the library, and study their wants. A satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

Her real problem is the distribution. Here advertising comes into play. The personal salesman, who is the best advertiser, is limited in his ability to reach numbers of people. Because we have not yet become accustomed to spending large sums for advertising libraries, the librarian must depend chiefly upon the free service offered by the newspapers.

Our newspapers today are contributing more to the general welfare than any other one agency. In any campaign for any good cause—a hospital for instance, such a campaign as is now occupying the attention of Marion—one thinks of asking a merchant to set aside a counter of silks; but from the newspapers we expect space, which is also the source of a man's living.

Newspapers are coming to realize that constructive news is as much to the paper as destructive news; but we owe it to the owner to see that the constructive news is put into a form which will attract and not repel readers.

The first paragraph must serve the same purpose as a show window. "When news was dull," Mr. Sidener said, "I used to send to the library for a good story on a certain subject. It almost never failed. Almost any subject would bring forth a story."

"Big stories" should be connected up with the library—the Volturno disaster with a list of books on ships and shipwrecks. Newspapers are crazy on freak statistics and libraries are full of such opportunities. You may string your books out several times around the world; tear up a book and paper a room, etc. New styles in books and magazines, reviews of books, or better reviews of magazine articles. "Second Abe Lincoln" who walk

miles to get books, an interview with the little Lame Boy, comments made by visitors and patrons, the average life of a library book may all be made the subjects of articles to advertise the library. A book convention might be held.

Striking title should sometimes be used. "Johnny Jones and his Sister Sue" could introduce comments on the books read by boys and girls; "The Six Best Sellers," a list of books most in demand the week before; "Who's Who in the Library and Why," or any other phrase popularly used may be adopted. These are purposely exaggerated in order to give you the view point of the newspaper man.

In conclusion we were told: "If your library does not already contain Cherington's 'Advertising as a Business Force,' buy it and read it before you put it into circulation." "Personalize your service." "Any method used by a business man can be adopted to library uses."

Mr. George B. Lockwood of Muncie, emphasized the points made by Mr. Sidener; Mr. Milam proposed a rising vote of thanks for Mr. Sidener; Mr. George Lindsay offered the Marion library twenty inches of space in the Marion Chronicle each week in which to try out this thing of publicity; Mr. W. H. Sanders said that for years he had been trying to persuade the people of Marion that every church, the Y. M. C. A., the hospital, the schools, the library—every force for good in a community owed it to the community to have a press agent—not necessarily a paid agent, but some one whose business it was to see that whatever was of interest to the community found its way to the papers. He advised us to find out what sized paper would fit the file used by the editor of the paper in which we wanted matter printed; to use that size; to leave abundant margins for editing; to welcome changes made in our article and if one article failed to get in, to take a second and a third.

Miss Henriette I. Scranton of Elwood, told of her gratifying reception by the moving picture men when she asked permission to advertise that certain books could be found at the library, on nights when pictures from them were shown. She also spoke of the influence had by attendants at the loan desk.

Mrs. Ada L. Bernhardt of Richmond, conducts a weekly column called "Library Talks." At the recent Fall Festival she persuaded the managers to hold the history exhibit at the library and secured much advertising in the way of articles and photographs, and, of course, many visitors called.

Business Session and Round Table.

The Nominating Committee reported the names of the officers, as they stand at the head of this report, all of whom were unanimously elected.

The College and Reference round table was not held, its members preferring to hear the spirited discussions of the main section, in the round table that Mr. Milam was conducting.

Miss Gottlieb, Miss Tutt, Miss Thiebaud, Miss Williams and Miss Slaughter were present and each contributed valuable suggestions, and, for the most part, started interesting discussions. Since an adequate report cannot be made here, perhaps it is better merely to record one important question that was raised: "How can librarians keep an accurate record of the people who use the library in any one year?"

Mr. J. L. Massena, who has been for thirteen years, head of the art department in the public schools at Marion, said that he had come to the town, fresh from New York, where he had known and loved the museums and art galleries. He had instituted two courses of study to be carried on in each grade—one a course in practical art, the other a study of the masters. He found that very few of the pupils and very few teachers had ever seen an original painting.

He begged the school board to bring on an exhibition of pictures; but they did not feel that they could invest two or three hundred dollars in that way. He secured help from some private persons and from the woman's clubs, but the financial strain was too great for them. Now the library board does it; in addition, they try to purchase one picture from each collection sent, partly because they want pictures; partly because a purchase makes it easier to secure other exhibitions.

They have found it easy to secure pictures; there are several circuits and museums which are willing to lend to responsible people where

the pictures are to be kept in a fireproof building; artists with pictures to sell frequently arrange exhibits. Water colors are more easily understood and consequently more popular than oil. Pottery exhibits were successful and easy to manage; but sculpture reproductions were difficult and enormously expensive. At present, the board were trying the experiment of exhibiting only one picture, a masterpiece, at a time.

At the close of the round table, Miss Chipman read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which expressed our cordial thanks to the members of the library board and of the library staff for their gracious hospitality, to all who had contributed to the program and to the newspapers for their cordial support and deep interest.

JULIA A. MASON,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report.

Receipts.

Balance on hand received from former treasurer	\$236.48
Balance on hand received from former treasurer life membership.....	10.00
Dues 1912.....	2.00
Dues 1913.....	117.00
Dues 1914.....	3.00
Fees from new members.....	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$376.48

Expenses.

Sending out circulars in regard to legislation	\$23.75
Postage	14.91
Error refund of dues to Public Library Commission	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$40.66
Balance in general fund.....	\$325.66
Balance in Life membership.....	10.00

Membership.

Members at close of 1912 meeting.....	149
Members added	16
Members dropped	3
Paid up membership for 1913.....	111

At the close of the Marion meeting nine new members had been added, and the paid up membership was 132. Also the following bills had been allowed.

Louis J. Bailey, express and stamps...	\$16.72
Miss Mildred Gottlieb Alumni luncheon notices	1.85
Miss Julia Mason, express and postage	2.42
Alice D. Stevens, postage.....	4.00
Gary Printing Co., slips and clasped envelopes	9.00
Logan Esarey, expenses to Marion....	7.58
C. P. Burton.....	12.05
Elm Tree Press, printing of handbook..	135.50
	<hr/>
	\$189.12
Received in dues at Marion.....	25.50
	<hr/>

Leaving a balance of.....\$162.20

There is at the present time but one small bill unpaid.

Yours truly,
ALICE D. STEVENS,
Librarian.

EFFICIENCY IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.—OUTLINE FOR I. L. A. DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The aim of the library is to provide reading matter for all the people, to the end that all the people may be made better and happier citizens; and to do this at the lowest possible cost.

Some of the essentials in the organization and administration of a library, so that it may accomplish these results, are:

1. The recognition of a definite purpose.
2. The proper organization of the library board.
3. A suitable location and satisfactory equipment.
4. A capable librarian and staff, and the proper organization of the staff.
5. Sufficient income.
6. Good purchasing arrangements.
7. Good distributing agencies.
8. Records that will show quality of service, quantity of service, and cost of service.

The subject may be outlined for discussion as follows:

I.

The Purpose of the Library.

II.

Organization and work of the library board.

1. Laws
2. By-laws
3. Meetings
4. The librarian's relation to the board.
 - a. Attendance at meetings
 - b. Recommendations
 - c. Reports

III.

Building and equipment.

1. Location of building and stations
2. Furniture and equipment—general
3. Furniture and equipment—office and work-room
 - a. Correspondence and bill files
 - b. Professional tools
 - c. Labor and time saving devices
4. Auditoriums, club-rooms, etc.

IV.

The staff.

1. Qualifications
 - a. Librarian
 - b. Assistants
 - c. Apprentices
2. Division of labor
3. Hours and vacations
4. Staff meetings
5. Professional advancement
 - a. Reading—professional
 - b. Reading—cultural
 - c. Attendance at library meetings.

V.

Income.

1. What is a sufficient income
2. How should it be apportioned—the budget
3. How to secure a sufficient income.

VI.

The purchasing end of the library business.

1. Books
 - a. What to buy
 - b. How to buy
 - Bids
 - Form of order
 - What to expect of the dealer
 - c. When to buy
 - Frequency

- d. Where to buy
 - Local dealer or big jobber
 - Second hand dealer
- e. Binding and rebinding.
- 2. Service
 - a. Librarian
 - b. Assistants
 - c. Janitors.
- 3. Miscellaneous maintenance.
 - Heat, light, supplies, etc.

VII.

The distributing end of the library business.

- 1. Circulation and extension
- 2. Reading and reference
- 3. Publicity.

VIII.

Statistics and accounts.

- 1. What the records should show.
 - a. Quality of the service—whether the library's influence is of real value.
 - b. Quantity of service
 - Proportion of population reached by library directly and indirectly.
 - What classes of people use the library?
 - Borrowers are from what districts?
 - c. The cost of running the library and its several departments.
 - Total cost per capita population.
 - Cost per unit of use—per circulation—per borrowers—per number of visitors.
 - Cost of each department of work—ordering—cataloging—etc.
- 2. How to profit by statistical information.
 - Find out:
 - a. Why all the people do not use the library
 - b. Do all the people know about the library
 - c. How can those who do not know about it be informed?
 - d. How can those who do not want to use it be made to feel the need of it?
 - e. How can the library be extended to districts not using it?
 - f. Are you getting the most reading to the most people at the least cost?

SECRETARIES AND NEW LIBRARIES IN EACH DISTRICT.

Since the libraries in the southern and southeastern portion of the state are so scattered and the railroad facilities are poor, the committee on district meetings has decided to transfer some of the libraries to other districts, and consolidate the libraries remaining in districts H and J into one district, calling it District H. This divides the state into nine districts instead of ten.

(See Library Occurrent 2: 155, September, 1910)

(See Library Occurrent 3: 6, March, 1913)

(See I. L. A. Handbook, p. 30)

District A.

Secretary, Mrs. Jennie B. Jessup, librarian, public library, La Porte.

District B.

Secretary, Miss Delia Kirkpatrick, librarian, public library, Kentland.
New libraries—Covington, Monon.

District C.

Secretary, Miss Idabelle Ford, librarian, public library, Kokomo.

District D.

Secretary, Miss Nannie Jayne, librarian, public library, Bluffton.
New libraries—Churubusco, South Whitley.

District E.

Secretary, Miss Helen M. Davis, librarian, public library, Franklin.
Libraries transferred from District H—Columbus, Greensburg.

District F.

Secretary, Miss Margaret A. Wade, librarian, public library, Pendleton, Ind.
New libraries—Cambridge City, Hagerstown.

District G.

Secretary, Miss Lura M. Slaughter, librarian, public library, Spencer.
New libraries—Kingman, Rockville.

District H.

Secretary, Miss Annette Clark, librarian, public library, New Albany.
New library—Mitchell.
Library transferred from District G—Bedford.

District H—Continued.

Libraries transferred from District J—
Charlestown, Corydon, Hanover, Jeffersonville, Madison, New Albany, Orleans, Paoli, Salem.

District I.

Secretary, Mrs. Nora Fretageot, Workingmen's Institute, New Harmony.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.**District H.**

A meeting of District H was held in the Columbus Public Library, Oct. 11, 1913. The subjects discussed were those on the "Socialization of the library outline."

DO YOU USE THE LIBRARY? HAVE YOU A LIBRARY CARD?

The Indianapolis Public Library is free and is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day except Sunday and legal holidays. The Reading Room is open every day including legal holidays and Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Two books may be taken out on each card provided only one is fiction and may be retained for two weeks and may be renewed for two weeks.

Are you interested in mechanical drawing, in advertising, in salesmanship, in the various phases of the mechanical field, in electricity, in telegraphy, in chemistry, in engineering, in stenography, in music or art, in chicken raising or farming, in chess or checkers, in golf or tennis? Come and see if the Library has books on the subject that interests you. The Library is glad to buy books that are recommended for purchase by library patrons. Come and see for yourself what the library may mean to you!

A Good Circular Letter.

This excellent note was sent by the Indianapolis Public Library to over 400 residents in the Y. M. C. A. building, and is showing beneficial results.

The Globe-Wernicke Company of Cincinnati, will send regularly its house organ, "Doings," and complete sets of its attractive trade catalogs, to any library making a request for them.

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION.

President, E. L. Craig, Evansville.

Vice-President, Mrs. Newberry J. Howe, Delphi.

Secretary, Miss Adah Elizabeth Bush, Kentland.

Treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Clinton.

Executive Committee:

H. B. Heller, Decatur.

L. E. Kelley, Montpelier.

Miss Carrie E. Scott, Indianapolis.

The fifth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees Association convened in Indianapolis, at the Hotel Severin, November 20, 1913.

The first session opened at two o'clock Thursday afternoon with the reading of the minutes by the Secretary. The President, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, made the opening address and stated that the most important question confronting library trustees is library legislation. He said if the library is going to keep pace with all those things that make for social, civic and moral betterment it is absolutely essential for the future welfare of our libraries that we have a uniform footing, so that all may work together.

The report of the Legislative Committee was given by Mrs. A. D. Moffett, of Elwood, former President of the Association, and under whose administration the uniform library bill was prepared. To Mrs. Moffett and her untiring efforts to get this bill passed by the last legislature, our Association owes a great deal. She was present a part of every session each week while the Legislature was in session. She stated she was far from being discouraged over its failure to pass the Senate, stating the fundamental reason for same was the indifference of the Senate.

Carl H. Milam continued the discussion on this subject by saying he thought the proposed bill could be put in simpler form, thoroughly worked out and revised so that we can accomplish just what the present bill seeks to accomplish in perhaps twenty-five per cent. less space, which will be a great advantage. Another important feature is a provision for county libraries. Mr. Milam stated there are ten counties in Indiana that do not have li-

braries within their bounds. Some of these counties are so poor they could not support a library unless the entire county contributed to its maintenance, and so there is need for a special law or some provision in this bill to take care of that situation.

J. P. Dunn, Mord Carter and Mrs. C. F. Lammers too part in this discussion. Mrs. Lammers, of Greencastle, represented a school board library.

The President announced the following committees:

Committee on Nominations

Dr. E. D. Baily, Martinsville.

Mrs. C. F. Lammers, Greencastle.

Miss Catherine Callaway, Cambridge City.

Committee on Resolutions:

Mrs. A. D. Moffett, Elwood.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville.

H. C. Martin, Attica.

John R. Farovid, East Chicago.

The meeting was adjourned until eight o'clock p. m.

Second Session. At the evening session Mr. Merle Sidener, of Indianapolis, gave a most entertaining talk on "Library Advertising." (This address will be published in full later.)

The discussion of this subject which followed was led by Miss Lois Compton, of Newcastle, who gave a most interesting account of her efforts to secure for their city better library facilities. Mrs. Howe, of Delphi, continued the discussion, and a very interesting communication was read on this subject from Miss Mary E. Ahern, of Chicago, from which we quote: "I heard the inimitable Miss Stearns of Wisconsin say many years ago that libraries should be like Mellen's food, advertised by its loving friends. I subscribe to this, provided these friends are those who have substantial reasons for advertising the library as a useful factor in the business of living. There are three main sources of advertisement for any library. First, the trustees of the library. The library that has an intelligent, interested faithful board of trustees will be well known and well spoken of in the councils of business, of culture and of recreation in any community. The library trustees who accept in good faith for the good they may do the trusteeship of a

library will secure for that institution the friendly interest of those charged with the financial conduct of municipal affairs, making them see that it is as great an asset for the prosperity of the town as are sewers, sidewalks, lights or any other business in their keeping. Such trustees will see that those whose inheritance or activity has secured to them a larger share of this world's goods than the personal needs of themselves or their families require, will have opportunity to assist in the education, inspirational or recreational work of the library." Second means of advertising is the librarian who, thoroughly prepared for the work by education, temperament, experience and appearance, will proclaim in the library and out of it that she is a valuable asset in the community life. Third, the people who use the library. A well-satisfied user of the library is the most bountiful source of good advertising, as is also the unsatisfied user for the undesirable kind of advertising."

An interesting paper, "The Library of Fifty Years ago," written by John Ade, of Kentland, was read by the Secretary, stating some of the library conditions existing fifty years or more ago.

Following the close of the programme a very delightful informal reception was held in the Mezzanine parlor of the hotel. Punch was served, and the members of the Association were afforded a most excellent opportunity to mingle and become acquainted. An enjoyable musical programme was rendered by Miss Ruth Charlotte Bush, soprano, Miss Hazel Kramer, violin, and Mrs. S. K. Ruick, accompanist.

Friday Morning Session. In the absence of Miss Ada McCormick, of Fort Wayne, whose subject was "Municipal Reference Work," Mr. John A. Lapp, of Indianapolis gave a most interesting talk. He said the library must work, that the lazy library is valueless to the town or city supporting it, and librarians should see to it that books and material in their libraries are constantly being made use of by the people. Mr. Lapp contended that every public library should establish a municipal reference department to supply all desired information on subjects of municipal importance. He said his bureau would gladly furnish any material requested, and librarians could obtain expert

information and advice on any subject by applying to the faculties of Indiana and Purdue Universities.

Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, followed in the discussion. She said if a municipal reference library in a town is a financial impossibility, and if for various reasons such a department is inconvenient to establish, it is still within the reach of every library to have a municipal shelf,—a shelf of sufficient capacity to house a collection of municipal reports from cities and towns, and a collection of such material as is within the reach of any library, large or small, bearing on this subject.

"Taking the Library to the People" was most ably handled by Miss Ethel F. McCollough, of Evansville. The old idea was to accumulate books as a miser accumulates wealth, hoarding them behind all of the safeguards and impossible rules necessary to ward off everyone but the most enlightened. Upon the judgment, common-sense, education and tact of your librarian, will largely depend the rapidity with which your library is taken to your people. Take your library to your people, and if you do, it may justly be said of you as it was of Stevenson, "He did not set out to revolutionize men's attitude to life; it is doubtful if he knew how much he was doing. But, somehow, forthwith the tension was relieved and before they knew it those melancholy souls who had brooded over knotty problems of heaven and earth, until they ached with the strain, found themselves deep in a boy's book of adventure and treasure-hunting, which was restful and delightful."

In the discussion following, L. J. Bailey advocated letting the political parties use the library assembly room,—the people make the parties and the people own the library. Mrs. A. D. Moffet said political parties should be encouraged to come into the library assembly room and hold their meetings there. Judge Wildermuth discussed at some length the political conditions now existing, and urged the use of libraries and their assembly rooms to promote better politics.

L. J. Bailey, librarian of Gary Public Library, talked of "The Library's duty toward the schools." He outlined the work of his library, showing what a valuable adjunct it is

to the schools. The Gary schools have a world-wide reputation for original and unique methods, and their public library plays no small part in the educational campaign of that city. L. E. Kelley, of Montpelier, continued the discussion.

Friday Afternoon Session. W. E. Jenkins, of Indiana University, gave a most entertaining discussion on "The Public Library and University Extension." The old idea of university extension was the carrying out of the academic courses to the people who had sufficient intelligence but could not afford to go to the universities. In order to keep abreast of the times, new methods are constantly being introduced and new features being worked out. We have a new kind of extension that is finding out what the people and the communities want, and giving it to them.

One of the important reports of the meeting was the Report of Committee on Salaries, vacations, and hours of librarians, given by Henry B. Heller, Chairman, of Decatur. (See Report for publication in full.)

J. P. Simons, of Monticello, led the discussion following this report.

It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed by the Indiana Library Trustees Association, to work with and confer with a similar committee from the Indiana Library Association, regarding the subject of the salaries, vacations, and hours of librarians. Motion carried, and the following committee was named:

H. B. Heller, Decatur.

J. P. Simons, Monticello.

John R. Farovid, East Chicago.

The following report of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. A. D. Moffett, Chairman, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that a legislative committee be appointed to recompose and perfect the codification bill and conduct a publicity campaign among the library trustees of the state, to enlist their active cooperation in the effort to secure the passage of said bill by the next legislature.

Resolved, That the Indiana Library Trustees Association stand for a Memorial Educational Building, as a fitting centennial monument to

our State; and therefore, be it further resolved that we, as boards and individuals, give the matter earnest and active attention, to secure a full and favorable vote at our next election.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to the officers and the committees for their effective services during the year, and to those who have contributed to the interest of the programme of this session. And be it further resolved that our Association learns with regret of the resignation of Carl H. Milam, and we extend to him a vote of thanks for the service he has rendered the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

MRS. A. D. MOFFETT,
Chairman.

The report of the Treasurer, Dr. E. D. Baily, of Martinsville, was read and approved:

Balance on hand.....	\$10.43
Dues collected.....	27.00
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	\$37.43
Bills paid.....	22.05
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Balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$14.38

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

- For President, E. L. Craig, Evansville.
- For Vice-President, Mrs. Newberry J. Howe, Delphi.
- For Secretary, Miss Adah Elizabeth Bush, Kentland.
- For Treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Clinton.

Their report was adopted, and the new president took the chair.

It was moved and seconded that the president appoint a legislative committee to have charge of the matter of the passage of the uniform library bill at the next legislature. Motion carried. It was further moved, seconded and carried that the president be permitted to take time for the selection of the members of the legislative committee.

Judge Wildermuth announced that the Indiana Library Association will hold its annual meeting in Indianapolis next year, and it has been proposed that our Association join with

them in holding a joint session. He further moved that it be declared the sense of this body that the two meetings in 1914 be held jointly. This was voted and carried.

The registration showed an attendance of fifty members, which was most gratifying. These annual meetings are of much value to library trustees, and aside from the benefits accruing to them from the interesting programmes, the inspiration derived from the mingling and acquaintance with library trustees from all parts of our State is most helpful.

ADAH ELIZABETH BUSH,
Secretary.

Report of I. L. T. A. Committee on Salaries, Hours, and Vacations.

Your committee on salaries, hours, and vacations of librarians, beg to submit the following report:

In order that we might intelligently report on the subject assigned to us, we prepared and sent to each library board in the state, a letter asking for a report on the blank enclosed therein, on the salaries paid to, hours of services rendered by, and vacations granted to their librarians. We received 92 replies from the 145 libraries and our report is based upon those replies.

In regard to the salaries paid librarians we find that there is no regulation governing the same, but on the other hand there seems to be a very elastic schedule in use over the state, as shown by the following statement:

Fifteen libraries with incomes from \$168 to \$900 pay less than \$20 per month.

Seven libraries with incomes from \$187 to \$779 pay \$240 per year or \$20 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$300 to \$1,597 pay \$300 per year or \$25 per month.

Six libraries with incomes from \$773 to \$1,515 pay \$360 per year or \$30 per month.

Two libraries with incomes from \$1,180 to \$1,506 pay \$400 per year or \$33 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$420 to \$1,498 pay \$420 per year or \$35 per month.

Fourteen libraries with incomes from \$568 to \$6,200 pay \$480 per year or \$40 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$1,756 to \$2,427 pay \$540 per year or \$45 per month.

Fifteen libraries with incomes from \$1,200 to \$3,275 pay \$600 per year or \$50 per month.

One library with income of \$2,355 pays \$660 per year or \$55 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$2,769 to \$6,893 pay \$720 per year or \$60 per month.

Two libraries with incomes from \$1,526 to \$3,592 pay \$780 per year or \$65 per month.

Three libraries with incomes from \$3,529 to \$5,054 pay \$840 per year or \$70 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$4,905 to \$7,607 pay \$900 per year or \$75 per month.

One library with income of \$10,029 pays \$960 per year or \$80 per month.

One library with income of \$7,304 pays \$1,000 per year or \$83 per month.

One library with income of \$7,886 pays \$1,080 per year or \$90 per month.

One library with income of ——— pays \$1,200 per year or \$100 per month.

Two libraries with incomes of \$28,662 pay \$1,500 per year or \$125 per month.

One library with income of \$14,464 pays \$2,160 per year or \$180 per month.

In connection with our investigation we attempted to ascertain the salaries paid to assistant librarians, and we found the following conditions to exist: 37 libraries employ no assistant librarian; 38 employ one assistant; 11 employ two assistants; 2 employ three assistants; and four employ four or more assistants. We also found that the schedule of salaries paid the assistant librarian was even more elastic than that of the librarians. In the 38 libraries where but one assistant was employed we found that 12 libraries paid the assistant \$5.00 or less per month; two pay \$7.50 per month; 5 pay \$10.00; 1 pays \$12.50; 2 pay \$15.00; 6 pay \$20.00; 2 pay \$25.00; 3 pay \$30.00; 2 pay \$40.00; 2 pay \$45.00; and one pays \$50.00.

The eleven libraries that employ two assistant librarians, pay as follows: \$50.00 and \$30.00; \$40.00 and \$30.00; \$35.00 and \$35.00; \$50.00 and \$50.00; \$40.00 and \$15.00; \$40.00 and \$40.00; \$60.00 and \$60.00; \$40.00 and \$30.00; \$40.00 and \$25.00; \$40.00 and \$30.00, and \$20.00 and \$20.00.

The two libraries employing three assistants pay as follows: \$60.00, \$55.00, \$50.00; and \$55.00, \$50.00 and \$35.00.

The four libraries employing four or more assistants pay as follows: one pays \$65.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$50.00; One pays \$80.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$55.00; One pays \$102.50, \$72.50, \$62.50, \$42.50, \$40.00, \$40.00, \$36.00. And one pays their first assistant \$65.00 and the remaining five assistants are paid as follows: each assistant starts at \$45.00 per month; the second year he receives \$50.00, and each year thereafter his salary is increased \$2.50 per month until the maximum of \$60.00 is reached.

It is rather difficult for your committee to recommend what salaries you should pay your librarian and assistants, for the local conditions of each library will, in a great measure, control the situation, but we feel, that in as much as the success of the library to a very great extent depends upon the librarian, and her work being that of a profession, we feel that she should be paid accordingly. And after having made this investigation, and after having consulted with Mr. Milam of the Public Library Commission, we believe that the majority of the libraries of our state can and should pay from 40% to 50% of their total income for the salaries of their librarian and assistants. As the librarian or assistant continues to hold her position, and as the income increases, so should the salaries be increased, and we would suggest that the salaries be increased at the rate of \$2.50 per month each year until the maximum of 40% or 50% of the income is used in paying salaries of librarian and assistants.

The number of hours per week that the librarians of the state serve vary from 20 hours to 70 hours. Twenty hours per week is not sufficient time for a librarian to render satisfactory service either to the public or to her work. And, on the other hand, 70 hours per week is more than she should be required to serve. We feel that when a librarian works at her work carefully, honestly and faithfully for from six, eight or nine hours per day for six days in the week, her library board should be contented and the public satisfied.

The hour of the day when the librarian commences her work and closes her work is also unsettled. Some librarians over the state open their library as early as 7:30 and 8:00 o'clock A. M., others at 9, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12 M.,

12:30 and 1, and some as late as 2 P. M., and they close at any time from 5 to 9:30 P. M. The hours at which the library is opened and closed is purely a local question and should be so arranged as to suit the convenience of the greatest number of patrons.

However, there is one point on this subject that we would like to call your attention to and that is from the reports of the 92 libraries which we received, there are 49 libraries in the state that do not open their library until twelve o'clock noon, or after, and many of these are closed during the supper hour. The library should not be looked upon merely as a place where those patrons who have plenty of time may get the latest fiction, but it should be so conducted as to be an institution of great educational force in the community,—hence, it should be opened at such hours that those so inclined to do so may use the library without too great an inconvenience. If it is closed during the noon and supper hour, there will be a large number of business men and women, clerks and working men and women who will be deprived of the use of the library. We believe that the largest amount of real benefit that is accomplished by and through the library is not the service it renders to the highly educated person, but it is the service that it can and does render to those who have been deprived of an academic or collegiate education, and who desire to develop into a better, higher and nobler citizen. For this reason, we believe that the library should be opened at the hours they are going to and returning from their dinner and supper, in order that they may patronize the library without loss of time or too great inconvenience. We believe that a large number of the libraries that are now closed during these hours may be kept open without additional expense by simply rearranging the hours of service of the librarian and her assistant.

In regard to the vacations granted librarians over the state, we found that in 33 libraries no vacations are granted the librarian. One library grants a vacation of 3 days; 2 grant 10 days, 34 grant 14 days, 5 grant 21 days, 9 grant 28 days, 1 allows a vacation with pay, but the librarian must furnish a substitute; 1 grants 14 days and another one 30 days without pay, and 3 have no definite arrange-

ments. Nearly all of the commercial institutions of the state grant a vacation, with pay, to their employees. We believe that the librarians of the state are entitled to the same consideration, and we would suggest that the librarians be granted a vacation of at least 14 days per year with full pay.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY B. HELLER, Chairman.

MRS. A. W. H. JOHNSON,

J. P. SIMONS.

PERSONALS.

Miss Louise Rauch was married October 25th to Mr. B. E. Jones of the Conservation Department of Geological Survey. Miss Rauch was assistant librarian of the Logansport Public Library for nine years. Miss Edna Walters of Logansport, has been appointed to succeed Miss Rauch.

Miss Edna Swope, who succeeded Miss Pearl Clark as librarian of the Seymour Public Library, has resigned her position. Miss Katherine Frazee of Arcadia has been appointed librarian.

Miss Maude Fields has been appointed librarian of the Gas City Public Library.

Miss Louise Hartman, formerly librarian of the Remington Public Library, is continuing her college work at Earlham. Mrs. Lillian Barnes has been appointed librarian.

Miss Helen D. Gorton of Racine, Wisconsin, formerly librarian of Oskaloosa, Iowa, Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Plymouth Public Library. Miss Gorton is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

Miss Marcia Furnas has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Indiana State Library. She is a graduate of Earlham College and has taken some graduate courses at Bryn Mawr. Miss Furnas was a member of the 1911 class, Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians.

Miss Fanny W. Hill, who for the passed three months has been cataloging the Union City Public Library, will return to the Library School of the University of Illinois for the spring semester.

Miss Elilia Downey has resigned her position with the W. K. Stewart Company to become the librarian of the public library at Piqua, Ohio. Miss Downey was formerly assistant librarian in the Muncie Public Library.

Miss Zella Spence has been appointed an assistant in the Children's Department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Mary McDermott, who has been an assistant in the Children's Department of the Indianapolis Public Library, was married recently to Mr. Richard Graham.

The following appointments have been made recently to the staff of the Purdue University Library: Miss Mary McMahon, Lafayette, graduate of Purdue University 1913, assistant to the cataloger; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, assistant in charge of serial accessions; Miss Nina Waldron, librarian's secretary. Miss A. Eugenie Vater, Lafayette, is taking an apprentice course.

Miss Esther U. McNitt of Logansport, a graduate of Vassar College and formerly connected with the Department of History of the University of Wisconsin, will begin work December 1st in the Department of History and Archives of the Indiana State Library.

Miss Marie Cross has assumed her duties as assistant librarian of the Wabash Public Library.

Miss Anna Gibson, formerly an assistant in the Gary Public Library, has accepted a position in the Children's Department of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

Miss Grace Fisher has been granted a leave of absence from her duties as librarian of the Tolleston branch of the Gary Public Library, because of ill health.

The following members have been added to the staff of the Gary Public Library: Miss Dorothy Letherman, formerly an assistant in the Valparaiso Public Library, general assistant; Miss Ida Mendenhall, Gary, librarian's assistant; Miss Dena Szold, Gary, temporary assistant. Miss Aidah Taylor has assumed the duties of Miss Gibson.

Miss Marjorie Strong, University of Wisconsin Library School, 1911, assistant in the Studebaker Library, South Bend, for the past three years, has been made librarian of the Studebaker Library at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Bessie King Tillman, formerly librarian at Rennsalaer, was killed in an accident on the street at Hammond recently.

Miss Mary Louise Sanders resigned from her position as children's librarian at Marion, and was married to Mr. Wilmer Wilson on October 15.

Miss Cecil Marshall has been appointed librarian of the Converse Public Library to succeed Miss Charline Carmock, who is now teaching in the Converse schools.

Miss Lillian Henley, formerly assistant reference librarian in the Indiana State Library, who has been abroad for the past year, has assumed her duties as bibliographer in the Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Akron.—A very satisfactory site for the new \$12,500 public library has been secured. It is one square east of the interurban line on Main Street. Work on the new building will be commenced in the spring.

Alexandria.—At a recent corn fair the Alexandria Public Library placed exhibits of books in the township building and in the window of the room where the corn was exhibited. The editor of the newspaper gave good space for publicity articles during the fair.

Batesville.—The Batesville basket-ball teams closed the season with funds on hand with which they purchased books for the public library. The library is housed in a room in the school building.

Carthage.—The Carthage public library, formerly open to the public three days in the week, has found it necessary to open every day in the year in order to meet the demand of its patrons.

Churubusco.—The town board of Churubusco has granted a tax for the establishment of a public library and the library board has been appointed.

Decatur.—The ministerial association purchased about sixty new books for the public library. The books cover a wide range of subjects of special interest to ministers, missionary societies and Bible study classes, as

well as being an addition to the religious books in the reference department.

Elwood.—The Elwood public library is planning a big campaign to secure 1,000 new borrowers before the beginning of the year. Each library patron is asked to bring one friend when he makes his next visit to the library. Through the columns of the newspaper everyone is asked to talk about the library.

Evansville.—The application blanks of the Evansville Public Library show the following interesting facts: 2326 children are using the library, 209 high school students over 16 years of age, 250 business men, 318 men in trades and factories, 88 professional men, 897 unemployed women, 270 employed women not including teachers, 27 men who teach, 214 women who teach and 35 unclassified persons.

Ft. Wayne.—That the library may cooperate with the mothers and teachers was very successfully shown in Ft. Wayne at the meeting of the Indiana branch of the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent-teachers' Association held in that city November 13, 14 and 15. Books from both the Adult and Children's Departments were loaned for the literature booth at the headquarters of the convention. Putting before the parents and teachers the literature on child study to be found at the library proved to be a very satisfactory way of advertising.

A general invitation was given to members of the Congress to visit the library at any time during their stay in the city, but Friday afternoon was set aside as visiting day. At 4:30, Miss Margaret Schulze, who has charge of the story-telling in the Children's Department, told in a very entertaining manner two stories, *Picciola* and *Little Hannibal*. These were highly enjoyed by the members of the Congress who were fortunate enough to hear them, and who, like *Oliver Twist*, called for more.

The Christmas exhibit of children's books which is an annual event at the Ft. Wayne library was attractively arranged in the Assembly Room where the stories were told, and this collection proved to be very interesting to the mothers who spent the remainder of the afternoon in examining the books, and in vis-

iting the various departments of the library. Lists of the books recommended by the Children's Department were distributed to the guests. Many expressed their appreciation of the cooperation of the library with the home and the school for the general welfare of the child.

The Ft. Wayne library is making a great effort this year to interest the parents in the Christmas exhibit of children's books. There are seventeen Parent-teachers' associations in the different schools, and all of these are being visited and talks are given upon children's books, and upon the work of the Children's Department. One of the book-stores is loaning a collection of twenty to twenty-five books to illustrate these talks at the schools. The library hopes in this way to not only interest parents in buying books for their children at holiday time, but to interest them in buying good books, and also to prove to the local dealers that it will pay them to carry a better line of juvenile literature.

Gas City.—The school library has recently been moved into a down town reading room. These books together with those from a book shower and new purchases made by the library board, form the nucleus of the Gas City Public Library. The library will be housed in the reading room until the completion of the new \$12,000 Carnegie building which is well under way. The new building is being erected in the middle of eleven beautiful lots on Main Street. The park space is owned by the city and will make an excellent setting for the building.

Huntington.—The Huntington Public Library is the first in the state to have paid advertising in the newspapers. The advertisements were on exhibition at the meeting of the I. L. A. at Marion recently, as a part of the general exhibit on Publicity.

Indianapolis.—Recent additions to the Indianapolis Public Library include a number of Roumanian, Slavonian, and Hungarian books. Lists of books in Greek, Bulgarian and other languages are being prepared and will be added later. These lists will appear in the Monthly Bulletin as the books are received.

Deposit stations have recently been estab-

lished in one of the Police sub-stations, the Foreigners' House, and the Lauter Memorial Club House.

Indianapolis, State Library.—An oil portrait of former governor J. Frank Hanly has been added to the collection of governors' portraits in the Indiana State Library.

Kewanna.—The Kewanna people are jubilant over the prospects of a new Carnegie library. They have met the requirements of the Carnegie Corporation in regard to the tax and a site for the library. The lot has a frontage of seventy-one feet on East Main Street, opposite the Eureka Theater.

Kirklin.—A public meeting was held at Kirklin on October 27th for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the people of the town and township the possibilities of establishing a public library. The Secretary of the Commission made an address. A committee is now at work securing the necessary subscriptions.

Longcliff.—Miss Ella McCarthy, librarian of the institutional library at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, reports a large increase in the circulation of books in the past year. About two years ago, the library was thrown into one general collection to be used by doctors, patients, and employees.

Middletown.—An active library campaign is on foot in Middletown. Mr. J. A. Abell, superintendent of schools, is attempting to make the people realize their need of a public library.

Mitchell.—Subscription papers have been filed that will make mandatory the levy of a tax of a public library in Mitchell.

Monon.—The town board at Monon and the advisory board of the township have levied a tax for a public library. A library board has been appointed and a book shower will be held December 3d preparatory to the opening of a reading room.

Morocco.—A library campaign has been started at Morocco by the Woman's club. A public meeting was addressed on November the 7th by the Secretary of the Public Library Commission.

Newcastle.—One of the most spirited library campaigns that has ever been witnessed in Indiana is that now in progress at Newcastle.

The object of the campaign is to reorganize the public library generally, to have the library put under an independent library board instead of the school board, to get a library building and to increase the library income. The women's clubs, and nearly all other good influences of the city seem to be back of the movement, but Miss Lois Compton, who is writing the newspaper articles, and Mr. S. P. Jennings, who has conducted the correspondence with Mr. Bertram, will deserve the greatest share of the credit for the final results. The school board has already voted to turn the library over to the city and the Carnegie corporation of New York has offered \$20,000 for a building.

New Harmony.—The women's library club reception given to the school teachers and to the parents of public school pupils, was an event of no little importance. Parents, teachers, and librarians were brought into closer touch and a clearer understanding of the large problem of education was made possible by the excellent program and the social hour.

North Manchester.—The Woman's Club has purchased a piano for the assembly room of the North Manchester Public Library. The money for the piano was obtained through the lecture courses conducted by the club last year. The committee in charge of the library lecture course for the coming winter has announced an interesting program.

Orleans.—The Orleans Public Library has been opened formally to the town and township. More than two hundred visitors attended the reception on the opening night and expressed their approval of the establishment of the library.

Plainfield.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Boys' School, an annual appropriation of \$200 a year was voted for the purchase of books for the library.

Princeton.—The Princeton library took an active interest in a recent contest for civic improvement. The librarian encouraged the children to have home gardens. The gardens were visited each month and graded. Consequently, gardens flourished and books on gardening and related subjects were in great demand.

Richmond.—The Morrison-Reeves Public Library believes in using the press all the time. Each week interesting articles and bits of news about the library are printed in the local press. This well established library of long standing, does not give the public a chance to forget that it is a valuable factor in the city's educational, moral, and business life, and that every citizen of the town and township is welcome in this great educational establishment for which their money has been spent.

South Bend.—"At the South Bend library" is the title of a prominent article in "Bright Spots" a monthly periodical published by the Ellsworth Store at South Bend. It calls attention to the librarians' willingness to be of service and to the valuable collections of books to be found in the library on advertising, display methods, show cards and lettering, industrial efficiency, accounting, commercial law, letter-writing, shorthand, and general business management.

South Whitley.—A very desirable building site has been purchased for the new Carnegie library at South Whitley.

Valparaiso.—"You pay for it. Why don't you use it?" was part of the contents of a placard posted at all of the polling places on election day, for the purpose of calling attention to the public library. The cards were made by the manual training boys of the central high school.

The plans for the new library building have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation and work on the building will be started soon.

Vevay.—The Hawkins Library in the high school building was formally opened to the public recently by a pleasing program and social evening. The parent-teachers association was in charge of the exercises and held a book shower previous to the opening. Miss Scott of the Public Library Commission, and Miss Thiebaud, librarian at Peru, a former resident of Vevay, made addresses.

"There are scientific ideas enough, potential, piled up in the libraries of the land, to move society ahead a generation if they could be made actual and living in the minds of men and women of today."—Gillette in *Constructive Rural Sociology*, page 213.

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The fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the

The forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the

The forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the

